

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America***Vol VI No 112****9 June 1978****ARGENTINA**

Communique Issued on Postponement of Parana Talks	B	1	1/A6
Brazilian Envoy Discusses Parana Projects, Antarctica	B	1	1/A6
Police Break Up March by Relatives of Missing	B	1	1/A7
Montonero Leaders Discuss Worker Resistance to Junta	B	1	1/A8
'25 Organizations' Discuss Attendance at ILO Congress	B	4	1/A9
Briefs: Oil Production; Submarine Force Expansion; Aerolineas Buys Jets	B	4	1/A9

BOLIVIA

Opposition Parties Fail at Unification, Issue Statements	C	1	1/A10
Briefs: Tin Exploitation Studied	C	2	1/A11

BRAZIL

Government Suspends All Press Censorship	D	1	1/A12
Officials Comment on Coming Visit by U.S. Nuclear Specialist	D	1	1/A12
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 7 Jun]			
Itamaraty To Remain Firm	D	1	1/A12
Spokesman Comments on Argentine Communique	D	2	1/A13
Agreement Concluded To Increase Trade With Nigeria	D	2	1/A13
Natcl's Defeat Seen as Greater Loss for Figueiredo	D	2	1/A13
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Jun]			
Effects of Maluf Victory on Military Viewed	D	3	1/A14
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Jun]			
ARENA Official Refutes Adherence to Party Loyalty Law	D	4	1/B1
Measures Taken Against African Swine Fever	D	4	1/B1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Jun]			

CHILE

Strikers Promised Attention Once Out of Churches	E	1	1/B2
Request of Communist To Return Denied	E	1	1/B2
PDC, Leftists Allegedly Plot Labor Activities	E	2	1/B3
Labor Group Criticizes U.S. Intervention	E	2	1/B3
Briefs: Leftists Arrested	E	2	1/B3

COLOMBIA

Government Ministry Reports on Latest Election Returns	F	1	1/B4
Turbay Ayala Postpones Visit to Venezuela	F	1	1/B4
Turbay Views Trade Relations With U.S., Road to Panama	F	1	1/B4
[EL TIEMPO 2 Jun]			
Cabinet Minister, Others Accused of Embezzlement	F	3	1/B6
National University in Bogota Closed Indefinitely	F	3	1/B6
Student Unrest Causes Diplomatic Incidents	F	3	1/B6

PARAGUAY

Authentic Radical Liberal Party Statement Attacked H 1 1/B7
[PATRIA 7 Jun]
Ministry Official Criticizes U.S. Human Rights Policy H 2 1/B8

PERU

Government Suspends State of Emergency, Press Censorship J 1 1/B11
Decree on Publications J 1 1/B11
Articles 56, 68 Remain Suspended J 2 1/B12
Electoral Tribunal Rules on Voting by Senior Citizens J 2 1/B12
All Leftist Parties To Participate in Coming Elections J 3 1/B13
Education Minister Announces Teaching Reform Bill J 3 1/B13
Teachers Return to Work J 4 1/B14

URUGUAY

Rovira Scores OAS Decision on Amnesty International K 1 1/C1
Briefs: Wheat Purchases; Armed Forces Program Discontinued K 1 1/C1

VENEZUELA

Perez To Order Inquiry Into Refugees in Nicaragua L 1 1/C2
Perez: Puerto Rico Should Integrate With L.A. L 1 1/C2
Chinese Delegation Arrives on Official Visit L 1 1/C2
Briefs: Aluminum Industry L 1 1/C2

PANAMA

MATUTINO Columnist Sees No Enthusiasm for Carter Visit [7 Jun] N 1 1/C3
FAU Urges Progressives To Attend Treaty Ceremony N 2 1/C4
[MATUTINO 6 Jun]
Education Minister Reports on Student Vandalism N 4 1/C6

CENTRAL AMERICA

INTER-CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Peruvian Mediator To Visit El Salvador, Honduras P 1 1/C7

COSTA RICA

Tension in Sarapiquí as Evicted Squatters Return P 1 1/C7
Court Orders Release of 11 Union Members P 1 1/C7

EL SALVADOR

Leftist Groups Occupy UN Office in San Salvador P 2 1/C8

GUATEMALA

Presidency Answers Charges in Panzos Incidents P 2 1/C8
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 1 Jun]
Government Expels Spanish Nun; Demonstration Scheduled P 2 1/C8

NICARAGUA

Congressional Committee for Human Rights Disbanded
National Guard Dissolves Student Demonstrations

P 3 1/C9
P 3 1/C9

CUBA

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit
Malmierca Hosts Reception
UN Envoy Reiterates Noninvolvement in Zaire
Cuba To Host UNESCO Socialist Countries Meeting
Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Chairs UJC Plenum
Lezcano Presides Over CDR Meeting in Havana
Roberto Veiga Speaks at Jurists Day Event
Garcia Pelaez Chairs PGC Economic Departments Meeting
Briefs: Sugar Harvest in Santiago

Q 1 1/C10
Q 1 1/C10
Q 1 1/C10
Q 2 1/C11
Q 2 1/C11
Q 3 1/C12
Q 3 1/C12
Q 3 1/C12
Q 3 1/C12

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Army Generals Meet With President-Elect Guzman [Havana]
Senate President Denies Effort To Void Election Results

V 1 1/C13
V 1 1/C13

ECUADOR

Government Minister Leaves for Visit to Chile
Velasco Ibarra Urges Boycott of Elections

V 1 1/C13
V 1 1/C13

Item 856-B-5

PrEx 7.10:FBIS-LAT-78-112

FBIS-LAT-78-112

Friday

9 June 1978

Vol VI No 112

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

42

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POSTPONEMENT OF PARANA TALKS

PY081941Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1617 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires on 8 June]

[Text] On this date the Argentine Government has answered the note sent by the Brazilian Government on 30 May 1978, revealing the Brazilian unilateral decision to postpone the tripartite meeting of foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, scheduled for 8 and 9 June, for the purpose of arriving at an understanding regarding problems related to implementation of the Corpus and Itaipu projects on the Parana River.

The reason given by the Brazilian Government for the postponement of this foreign ministers meeting was a presumed Argentine unilateral change in the objectives of the negotiations which, in the Brazilian judgment, was made clear by the documents which Argentina had submitted for the consideration of Brazil and Paraguay.

As is publicly known, the Argentine Government submitted a memorandum and a draft agreement to the other parties, a working document which summarized the various issues discussed at the bilateral and trilateral meetings. Naturally, these papers reflected the Argentine point of view, but when they were submitted the Brazilian and Paraguayan points of view were requested in order to arrive at a common text. Furthermore, the said papers do not deal with issues foreign to the purpose of the negotiations, which is the coordination of activities between the Corpus and Itaipu projects and the effect of such projects on the Parana River system downstream. Consequently, the Argentine Government cannot share the Brazilian view that these papers imply a change in the framework agreed upon in the negotiations.

The reply of the Argentine Government reasserts the constructive attitude taken by the Argentine Government since the beginning of the negotiations regarding Corpus and Itaipu as well as its coherence and persistence in seeking a solution which might please all parties regarding the compatibility of these projects. In this regard, when the Argentine Government insisted on the need to review and solve a common problem, it acted in the certainty that it was promoting not only its own interests but the interests of the three countries involved. The fact that there was a significant improvement in the appraisal of the problem in recent meetings clearly showed that it was thus understood by the other parties and was not simply a concern of a neighbor country.

To conclude, the Argentine Government firmly reasserts that there is no other way to arrive at a lasting tripartite agreement but a frank and open exchange of each country's point of view, aimed at achieving the needed agreement of aspirations. In this regard, it makes clear that it is always willing to receive and review, with all flexibility, the thinking and proposals which Brazil and Paraguay may care to present through the normal negotiations.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY DISCUSSES PARANA PROJECTS, ANTARCTICA

FY070334Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 6 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 6 Jun--Claudio Garcia de Souza, Brazilian ambassador to Argentina, has denied that his country has "territorial designs" on Antarctica. He admitted that there are "differences, but there are no conflicts."

In an exclusive statement to the newspaper "EL ATLANTICO," the Brazilian ambassador stated that the Itaipu issue cannot be the cause of conflicts between Argentina and Brazil. He said: "We must keep in mind that great countries like Argentina and Brazil may have disagreements but not conflicts. Conflict means a lack of friendship, and there is no such thing between our two countries." He added, however, that "both of our countries have their own national interests and these are not always in agreement. It is the concern of governments to make these national objectives coincide. This is what we are working on." He warned that the Argentine press "feels the recent Brazilian decision regarding the tripartite meeting was unfriendly. The press has its own reaction. I understand this but in diplomacy, as in any activity involving negotiation, there may be points that can be rejected by one side or the other. These are mere positions which sometimes are contradictory and which are part of the game. This is what we are doing to try to make Itaipu and Corpus compatible." He rejected the idea that the Brazilian drive for development is creating conflicts with its neighbors. He noted: "This is the point of view of the minority. It must be kept in mind that all countries, as independent entities, seek their own objectives. It is natural, therefore, for Brazil, as well as Argentina, to strive for its development, its national interests. There can be no opposition to this."

Regarding alleged Brazilian expansionist intentions in the Antarctic, De Souza denied that Brazil has any "territorial designs" on the Antarctic. He added: "We only joined the Antarctic treaty because we feel that in the future we will be interested in developments on that continent. But this does not mean that Brazil has any territorial aspirations, and even less that it opposes Argentina's position regarding the Antarctic, which is a territorial one."

He also said that certain adjectives attributed to Azeredo da Silveira, former ambassador to Argentina, who is said to be not too friendly with Argentines, are unjust. He stated: "I do not believe that he has ever stopped being a friend to the Argentines, because all Brazilians are friends of the Argentine people. We are two nations which get along quite well. This is why it is unjust to say that the [Brazilian] foreign minister has stopped being a friend of Argentines."

He also denied an alleged Brazilian expansionist trend. He added: "We are living in 1978, a long time after the period of territorial occupations."

POLICE BREAK UP MARCH BY RELATIVES OF MISSING

PY090229Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun--A peaceful march by women who were pleading for their missing relatives was broken up here today by the Argentine police, who also arrested several of the demonstrators.

The group included more than 100 mothers, daughters and other relatives of missing persons, who marched along Florida Street downtown under the gaze of tourists and reporters who are here to attend the World Cup soccer games.

The demonstrators are known here as the crazy women of Plaza de Mayo because of their custom of holding weekly meetings at the historic plaza, located in front of the government house, to demand their missing relatives.

Witnesses stated that the march was being carried out without incident until some voices condemning the female caravan arose from the large crowd which had gathered there.

This caused some incidents which were then interrupted by the police, who had been expectantly guarding the march.

The women continued to shout demands for their missing relatives, whose pictures they showed to the crowd, until the police arrested several of them.

MONTONERO LEADERS DISCUSS WORKER RESISTANCE TO JUNTA

PY081833Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1213 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun--Three Argentine Montonero leaders recently met secretly in Buenos Aires with foreign newsmen, to whom they talked about the resistance of the working class to the military junta, it was reported in Paris today.

This report was made known through a communique of the Peronist Montonero Movement [MPM] released in Paris today. It indicated that Armando Crotto, Norberto Habegger and Juan Gelman, members of the high MPM board, met for five days with foreign newsmen who are now in Buenos Aires for the World Cup.

The communique added: These meetings were held despite the strict control measures the military junta has established in Buenos Aires due to the presence of thousands of foreign newsmen and visitors to the World Cup soccer games and despite clear warnings by members of the Argentine Government to international journalists.

During the meetings, Armando Crotto indicated that despite the bloody Argentine military system workers have implemented clever ways to decrease production, going from sabotage to slowdowns and massive strikes, like the one carried out in October-November 1977, which involved half a million workers.

He stated: The Argentine working class, because of its traditions and its Peronist political identity, is aware that the fight for immediate claims must be part of the political fight for power; that is why its objectives include the removal of the military dictatorship along with Martinez de Hoz' economic plan and its repression of workers, and restoration of union and political freedoms.

The MPM leader emphasized: Due to this incessant resistance the junta had to retreat by granting salary increases which they had not intended to do, thereby advancing the schedule from July to April 1978 and by beginning to talk about union regularization.

Juan Gelman, MPM assistant press secretary, stated that the offensive of the military against the people is being exhausted and that the junta had to reveal itself 9 months ahead of schedule.

He indicated: The signs of a future popular counteroffensive are already evident and the MPM correctly predicted this new failure of the military party, a servant of the oligarchy and of imperialism as well as of Anti-Argentine interests.

According to the communique, the meetings in Buenos Aires were held at homes of workers where newsmen were able to learn directly from these workers of the situation of systematic repression and economic chaos which the Argentine people are now enduring.

'25 ORGANIZATIONS' DISCUSSES ATTENDANCE AT ILO CONGRESS

PY090301Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 7 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun--"The 25 organizations," temporarily leading this country's workers, stated today that the Argentine labor sector's attendance at the International Labor Organization [ILO] congress indicates that the struggle for freedom and social justice continues.

In its statement the union organization explained that it is attending the international conference of the ILO in Geneva, "to protect the unity of the working class and to keep unilateral agreements from affecting the structure of the unions, with respect to the exercising of their authority.

Nonetheless, "the 25 organizations" reiterated its demands for just solutions to the serious problems affecting the organized labor movement in this country.

It demanded full observance of union freedom, release of workers detained without cause or trial, and normalization of the General Labor Confederation and all the organizations intervened by the military.

In addition, it demands free discussion of collective work contracts between parties and a substantial and thorough change in economic policy in order to end the industrial recession as soon as possible and reverse the uncontrollable and progressive decline in buying power, which benefits only a small privileged sector.

The organization also repudiated "any effort by power centers--no matter what their ideology or imperialist denomination--to enforce submission."

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 15 May--It was reported that national oil production in the first 4 months of this year was over 8.3 million cubic meters, 11.3 percent greater than the same period in 1977. Despite this increase the purchase of foreign oil increased 31.1 percent over the same period last year. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 15 May 78 PY]

SUBMARINE FORCE EXPANSION--Mar del Plata, 18 May--Capt Raul Marino, commander of the Argentine submarine force headquartered at Mar del Plata naval base, has told the daily EL ATLANTICO that the Argentine Navy is currently "carrying out a plan to expand the submarine force through the construction of new units. The new submarines will be built partly abroad and partly in a modern Argentine shipyard using highly trained personnel." [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 78 PY]

AEROLINEAS BUYS JETS--During yesterday's inauguration of the new Aerolineas terminal at Ezeiza International Airport, company Director General San Juan announced the purchase of one additional 747 jumbo jet and two 727 jets. Three more 747 jumbos will be purchased by the company during 1979 and 1980. He said that the airline's surplus last year totaled \$11 million. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 23 May 78 PY]

OPPOSITION PARTIES FAIL AT UNIFICATION, ISSUE STATEMENTS

PY082200Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The opposition parties have published two important documents, one juridical and the other political with the aim of committing themselves to upholding democracy in Bolivia and to defending the full liberties of citizens. The documents were handed to the news media by Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, who acted as coordinator of the following political groups: The Historic National Revolutionary Movement, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the Bolivian Socialist Falange of Mario Gutierrez, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Authentic Revolutionary Party, the Bolivian Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the military Topater group.

The documents were signed by the following political leaders: Victor Paz Estenssoro, Hernan Siles Zuazo, Mario Gutierrez, Benjamin Miguel, Jose Patino Ayoroa, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, Guillermo Aponte Buxela and (Juan Pereira Cherid), who acted as secretary at the meeting.

The original purpose of the opposition party meeting was to form a broad democratic political front. Presidential aspirations, such as in the case of the PDC, which does not intend to modify its position, possibly contributed to thwarting that purpose. That is the explanation given by (Juan Pereira Cherid):

[begin (Pereira Cherid) recording] ...time for the possibility of still trying to organize a general democratic front, when there is only one week left to submit electoral formulas. It was, in fact, a very cordial and pleasant meeting, and opinions were exchanged in an attempt to examine that political project. Unfortunately, one of the parties took an unyielding stand, the PDC, because it believed that it would be impossible to organize a single formula among the democratic opposition parties, unless General Bernal Escalante's presidential candidacy was recognized. [end recording]

Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas referred to the call he had made for unity among Bolivians and for their participation in the upcoming elections, opposing continuation of the present regime in order to give the country a new start. He then referred to the juridical document approved by the opposition parties, in which one of the points is to ask for a single multisymbol ballot. Regarding the rights of labor union leaders, Siles explained:

[begin Siles recording] In order to safeguard the civic rights of labor union leaders, Clause (?E) of Article 158 of the law should be eliminated. That clause prohibits their election to Congress. That rule in fact is a restriction on Bolivian national labor leaders and it cuts them off from the large mass of workers and, therefore, does not let a large number of Bolivians participate as eligible in the elections. [end recording]

He added that this situation should be corrected because otherwise it will seriously harm the electoral process, which should be broad and democratic.

Speaking of other proposals, Siles said:

[begin Siles recording] To safeguard electoral guarantees the executive branch should be required to comply with Clause L of Article 43, which requires the withdrawal of military and police personnel on active duty from electoral organizations throughout the republic.

[sentence indistinct] We want to prevent military personnel on active duty from having frontline posts in the political struggle. We wish to safeguard the prestige of the armed forces. We wish to avoid any kind of clash of political parties, the mass of voters and ideological trends with the armed forces. It is to safeguard the army of the nation that we have added this final request. [end recording]

Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas also gave much importance to the political document approved by the opposition parties, with the exception of the Revolutionary Party of the National Left and the Revolutionary Front of the Left.

[begin Siles recording] In conclusion--and this is very important--various political trends have shown their agreement regarding various points, totaling eight important points, in a second document which we call a document of national conscience. So far unity has been sought through persons or through party agreements, but it has not been sought on the basis of an ideological platform. We maintain that these are the lines of the great historic processes. In Mexico, for example, they have established great principles around which it has been possible to unite different political trends. [end recording]

The political document says that the experience of the last 7 years in the nation's political life is regressive in comparison to the gains achieved by the Bolivian people. It adds that, aware of the serious situation in the country and the duties of organizations serving the nation, we have signed the following political pact upholding democracy, intended to safeguard respect for the rights of Bolivian society, so often violated through political authoritarianism and arbitrariness. The points which should be respected are the following:

Respect for individual rights confirmed by the constitution and international treaties; full reestablishment of labor unions and university autonomy; constitutionalization of townships, safeguarding their independence according to the law; repeal of the state security law and of all rules which contradict the constitution; suppression of the military-peasant pact, since it has been converted into an instrument which is contrary to democracy; provision of specific and necessary means to the judicial branch in order to make it truly autonomous; a struggle against the continuation of the present regime, against electoral fraud, against postponement of the election and against coup d'etat attempts, by charging that they are attacks against the rights of the Bolivian people; a statement of concern by the organizations we represent over the partiality of certain military sectors to the official candidacy, calling on them to understand that this partiality endangers the prestige of the armed forces as a permanent state institution which is responsible for the defense of national sovereignty, to which all Bolivians are committed.

BRIEFS

TIN EXPLOITATION STUDIED--The executive board of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia is currently studying a report presented by a U.S. company to exploit alluvial tin ore deposits located near Catavi. According to this report, the deposits have approximately 200,000,000 cubic yards of tin ore capable of yielding 35,000 tons of pure tin during the next 33 years at a yearly rate of 1,070 tons. Exploitation of this deposit would allow the Catavi mining enterprise to continue operating on a cost effective basis. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 May 78 PY]

VI. 9 Jun 78

B R A Z I L

D 1

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS ALL PRESS CENSORSHIP

PY082218Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Presidential press adviser at Planalto Palace Col Rubem Carlos Ludwig reported this afternoon that the censorship to which all press organizations have been subject has been suspended. He explained that this government decision was made within the context of what is termed a gradual relaxation policy [gradualistica da distensao].

He also reported that the suspension was made official by the justice minister. The last three press organizations which had been subject to censorship were TRIBUNA DA IMPRENSA, O MOVIMENTO and O SAO PAULO.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON COMING VISIT BY U.S. NUCLEAR SPECIALIST

PY080338Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jun 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpts] Gerald Smith, one of the main State Department advisers for nuclear affairs, will arrive in Brazil early next week to explain and discuss with Brazilian officials the salient points of the new U.S. nuclear nonproliferation act on exports of nuclear equipment and material. According to U.S. Embassy sources, Smith has already visited several European and American countries since the enactment of this law for this same purpose.

Smith will hold talks with officials of Itamaraty, the Mines and Energy Ministry, the Brazilian Nuclear Corporations and the National Nuclear Energy Commission. In addition to explaining the new law, Smith will also listen to the Brazilian Government's views regarding the U.S. proposal to create an international nuclear fuel bank pursuant to its new law.

The bank would be designed to guarantee fuel for the nuclear programs of nonnuclear countries to discourage them from developing nuclear enrichment or reprocessing technology, which is considered by the United States as a threat to world security. The opinion of Brazil, whose nuclear program based on FRG cooperation is precisely designed to use this technology, could be important in determining the feasibility of this project.

Brazilian Government sources do not believe that the country will change its nuclear policy, even if the proposal to create the fuel bank is implemented. "Brazil wants to become self-sufficient in the nuclear sector. Therefore, we are not interested in becoming dependent on the United States or on a fuel bank to meet our energy demands. This is the spirit of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement which, after a few years of cooperation, will give Brazil the opportunity to carry on the program with its own resources."

Itamaraty To Remain Firm

PY090259Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Itamaraty has been making arrangements for the visit which Gerald Smith, special adviser for nuclear affairs of the U.S. State Department, will make to Brazil next week. General Geisel has already emphatically directed Itamaraty regarding the Brazilian position, which does not accept any kind of pressure in the nuclear field or in any other field.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE COMMUNIQUE

PY090208Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0111 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 8 Jun--The note delivered by Argentina to Brazil today does not present any innovation, nor does it make any specific proposal regarding the tripartite negotiations, said Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia.

He added that this note explains the position which Argentina stated earlier, merely putting it into written form.

The note which has now been presented by the Argentine Government can only be considered after an official Paraguayan reaction is given to the draft agreement proposed on 29 May, Lampreia said.

He added that the Brazilian Government has been briefing the Paraguayan Government on every development which has taken place since 29 May.

Observers believe that since Argentina did not make a new proposal, the tripartite negotiations have now reached a deadlock because the Brazilian Foreign Ministry reiterated recently that it would not make new proposals on these talks.

AGREEMENT CONCLUDED TO INCREASE TRADE WITH NIGERIA

PY090203Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Nigerian commissioner for cooperatives and supply, (?Umaru Mattalab), has agreed with Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Angelo Calmon de Sa to expand trade between the two countries. During the talks, the two ministers concluded an agreement to export more Brazilian sugar to Nigeria.

NATEL'S DEFEAT SEEN AS GREATER LOSS FOR FIGUEIREDO

PY081622Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 78 p 7 PY

[By Aluisio de Toledo Cesar]

[Excerpts] With the nomination of former Mayor Paulo Salim Maluf in Sao Paulo, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo suffered a crushing defeat which is as hard for him to assimilate as it is politically embarrassing. In this episode General Figueiredo came out more tarnished than Laudo Natel himself, who could at least resort to the excuse that he was not a candidate--as he has done before--but only a "draftee."

As is known, Laudo Natel was personally chosen as the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] official candidate by the National Intelligence Service chief, who insisted on his choice even in the face of disagreement with other important figures. He tried to justify his choice by the electoral pull of the former governor--which was not borne out by the convention.

Since General Figueiredo is the head of an agency which gathers intelligence for the government, there is the feeling here that something went badly awry and that the miscalculation is embarrassing, to say the least.

The grotesque aspect of this episode is that the background of the winner is not the most honorable and includes cases of corruption involving the government itself. Should punishment against Maluf be attempted, the impression will be given that the government will inflict punishment on itself as well. The punishment of Maluf will call for the clarification of episodes which could be damaging to the government. So how could such punishment be applied?

General Figueiredo's involvement in the candidacy of Laudo Natel is indicative of his greater interest in Sao Paulo than in other states. And it was precisely that candidate in that state who went down to defeat last Sunday. Talking to a Sao Paulo politician a few days before, General Figueiredo said that he was irritated at the position taken by Maluf and said that he was not going to carry a defeat to the nation's presidency.

The defeat of Laudo Natel leaves the Sao Paulo ARENA in a shambles drifting aimlessly. Nobody knows who will take over the leadership and Maluf does not have a chance to do so since it is unlikely that he will be able to work out any understanding with the most prominent ARENA leaders in the state, such as Governor Paulo Egydio Martins and Martins' former political secretaries Rafael Baldacci, Adhemar de Barros Filho and Ruy Silva, not to mention Laudo Natel himself.

It must be pointed out that Maluf's influence does not go beyond the convention delegates who were persuaded, by the deferential treatment given them, to vote for Maluf as the official candidate. Maluf does not have any popular attraction nor does he have important connections in the party for guaranteeing his success in the 15 November elections.

The victory of the Sao Paulo former mayor causes ARENA to split ever further while simultaneously broadening the chances of the Brazilian Democratic Movement in Sao Paulo. With the exception of former Governor Abreu Sodre, who had already reached a reconciliation with Maluf, all other ARENA leaders will oppose him.

EFFECTS OF MALUF VICTORY ON MILITARY VIEWED

FY082116Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 78 p 8 FY

[By E.P.]

[Excerpts] Military officers who support Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo showed surprise yesterday at the nomination of Paulo Salim Maluf for Sao Paulo governor by the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] convention. They believe that the chief of the National Intelligence Service suffered this political defeat due to both a lack of coordination in the Sao Paulo ARENA ranks and a retreat on commitments--but this was to be expected.

A military source observed: "No matter how strong a government is, its moral force tends to weaken if it does not live up to the rules it established. Obviously President Geisel, and even more so General Figueiredo, did not like the defeat of their candidate, but there is nothing they can do other than accept the result and go on. Now, if Maluf were to be disqualified because of corruption problems, for which he is being investigated by the General Investigation Committee, this would be an entirely different matter which would have nothing to do with the decision of the convention."

Military sectors not supporting General Figueiredo, however, assess the meaning of Maluf's victory in a more complex manner. Many officers believe that the taboo of strict compliance with Planalto Palace directives has been broken, and that the case of Sao Paulo is not the only one, although the most serious.

But this military sector is not necessarily enthusiastic over Maluf's victory because there are many officers who object to his candidacy. There is speculation on the consequences of Maluf's victory, and the main possibility is that support for an opposition presidential candidate may increase, particularly if that candidate should be Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro. He, by the way, has let the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) know--through Deputies Marcondes Gadelha and Getulio Dias, MDB-Paraiba and Rio Grande do Sul respectively--that if the opposition party remains united and votes for him in a bloc, his victory will be made easy because there will be enough ARENA dissidents to insure his victory.

The political situation stirred up by the ARENA conventions could very well favor the growth of the National Redemocratization Front and consequently secure votes for the opposition candidate.

ARENA OFFICIAL REFUTES ADHERENCE TO PARTY LOYALTY LAW

PY090329Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Brazilian--Deputy Jose Alves, deputy leader of the National Renewal Alliance--ARENA--Alagoas State, has released a note to the press to refuting prevailing theories that Figueiredo will be the future president of the republic by virtue of the party loyalty law.

Alves states that the law is quite clear and does not compel the members of the majority bloc in Congress to vote for Figueiredo. Alves, who was an aide to ARENA leader Jose Bonifacio, was passed over in the gubernatorial succession of Alagoas State, where Quillerme Palmeira was nominated. Alves has already expressed his sympathy for the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

PY081721Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jun 78 p 1 FY

[Text] The boundaries between the State of Rio de Janeiro--which Agriculture Minister Alysso Paulinelli has declared as possibly being contaminated--and the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo are under close control by the sanitation officials of the three states to prevent the dissemination of the African swine virus, which was brought into Rio de Janeiro through the leftovers of food secretly taken from the international airport.

The national secretary for livestock and agriculture protection slaughtered over 500 pigs attacked by the virus in Barra do Pirai. At the Nova Holanda shantytown in Bonsucesso, 170 animals are under observation, but Agriculture Ministry technicians do not know how many animals there are in Nova Holanda.

STRIKERS PROMISED ATTENTION ONCE OUT OF CHURCHES

PY090243Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 8 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, 8 Jun--The relatives of missing Chileans today gave the military government 30 days to answer about the fate of more than 600 arrested or kidnaped persons.

Meanwhile, President Augusto Pinochet said that a solution to the problem would be studied when the people leave the churches. Pinochet was referring to the 17-day hunger strike by the families of missing persons in several Catholic churches and in the headquarters of international organizations located in this capital city.

The hunger strike ended yesterday, Wednesday, but 150 strikers still remain in the churches receiving medical attention and special diets as a result of their general weakness.

In a statement released today, the relatives of the missing detainees reaffirmed that the hunger strike was suspended because the government promised the Catholic Church that it would deliver an answer within a short time. The declaration states: We understand that an answer cannot be delayed longer than 30 days, due to the urgency of the problem.

Official sources disclosed that the government is studying a decree by which the legal problems of persons with missing relatives would be solved. If there is a decree, it will be studied when the people are no longer in the churches, General Pinochet told journalists.

The possibility of the legal alternative was disclosed by Commander Enrique Montero, under secretary of the interior, while meeting with a group of jurists and international dignitaries who have come to Chile to study the problem. Among the visitors are French Adm Antoine Sanguinetti, of the International League for the Defense of Human Rights, and protestant minister William Sloane Coffin, of the World Council of Churches.

However, during the press conference, the families of the missing persons appeared to be against a strictly legal solution. They said: We are not searching for a legal statute for ourselves, nor for a legal fiction; our struggle is for the lives of our loved ones.

They added that the government could give case by case explanations. This is possible, they added, because the places where they were held still exist, and because there are many agents who were following orders from superior officers.

The relatives asserted that the arrests took place during the years 1974-77, during a selective repression directed against militants of leftist organizations.

REQUEST OF COMMUNIST TO RETURN DENIED

PY071440Y Santiago Chile Radio Minería Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Jun 78 FY

[Text] The Sixth Court of Appeals unanimously rejected the request submitted by former communist Deputy (Cesar Godoy Urrutia) to return to the country in accordance with Decree No 2,412 of 23 February 1978.

PDC, LEFTISTS ALLEGEDLY PLOT LABOR ACTIVITIES

PY090116Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 8 Jun--The Chilean Labor Front today charged that the Christian Democrats [PDC] and the leftist parties have reached a political agreement for action in the labor field here. The front is made up of unionists who support the military government of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

Its protest was made in the lengthy declaration in which the organization instructed its members not to permit interference by these political elements.

Observers believe that the accusation is directed mainly toward organizers of a so-called national union [coordinating council] which was established here last week and is said to represent 1 million Chilean workers.

Today's communique states that the Chilean Labor Front is fulfilling its duty in denouncing the recent ratification of a political agreement between a party of international Christian tendency and Marxist and extreme leftist groups. According to the Labor Front, these two transnational tendencies appear to be linked to situations which are appearing again in the country. Among these situations, the leaders mention the 17-day hunger strike by the relatives of missing Chileans.

The declaration describes that movement as part of a campaign waged by international Marxism against Chile for several years now.

The leaders added that the Chilean Labor Front once again reaffirms its nationalist, humanitarian and Christian principles.

LABOR GROUP CRITICIZES U.S. INTERVENTION

PY071638Y Santiago Chile Radio Minería Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Chilean situation is a problem among Chileans and can only be solved by Chileans who know how to handle it.

These remarks were made in a public declaration by the Anti-Imperialist Action Union [Accion Gremial Antimperialista] in reference to the orchestrated U.S. intervention in the affairs of our country. The document was signed by union leaders of the country who are involved in different areas of national activity. The document also states: We call the attention of government officials to the fact that the government organizations in charge of unions are not handling union matters correctly and this is allowing some Chilean union leaders to become beggars asking for charity and international support.

BRIEFS

LEFTISTS ARRESTED--Santiago, Chile, 16 May--The Interior Ministry has reported that Hector Rizzo and Luis Maturana have been arrested and handed over to the criminal courts for possession of Marxist literature and violation of the state security law. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 17 May 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT MINISTRY REPORTS ON LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

PA081846Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Liberal Party candidate Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is ahead of Belisario Betancur, his chief opponent, by 113,055 votes. The information was provided by the Government Ministry, compiled on the basis of reports received from presidential delegates in last Sunday's elections. An official ministry spokesman said Turbay Ayala at present has 2,408,603 votes and Belisario Betancur has 2,295,548 votes. The official spokesman noted that the final results will be forthcoming from the National Registrar's office.

TURBAY AYALA POSTPONES VISIT TO VENEZUELA

PA080347Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Turbay Ayala has canceled his trip to Venezuela. The Liberal candidate will be present for the final vote count on Sunday. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has shown interest in the visit of the Colombian Liberal leader.

TURBAY VIEWS TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S., ROAD TO PANAMA

PA082350Y Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 78 pp 1A, 2A PA

[Excerpt] Future trade relations between Colombia and the United States should be characterized by "mutual advantages," Liberal Party candidate Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala stated yesterday.

Turbay Ayala spoke at a Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce luncheon, which was also attended by U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Diego Asencio.

A few hours later, Turbay Ayala spoke before the Association of Colombian Engineers, where he outlined a perfectly feasible plan of action to give an impetus to the creation of public works projects.

Turbay Ayala expressed his opinions on relations with the United States as follows:

"We should seek a new relationship with the United States based on the fact that our economic development, without ceasing to be our responsibility, requires preferential treatment--treatment based not on free aid but on a trade exchange characterized by mutual advantages."

The Liberal candidate criticized the instability of the U.S. system of commercial preferences and deplored the fact that "those measures have not even been discussed by the two parties since they are unilaterally established by the United States whenever that government feels that an item under the preferential system might compete in any way with its national production, or whenever the U.S. Government wants to create a certain situation which it unilaterally considers difficult for its trade exchange." [sentence as published]

Turbay maintained that "we have always hoped there would be a trade relationship between the United States and Latin America similar to that which allows those countries which were once members of the EEC to receive preferential treatment."

He insisted on the need for a foreign trade program with the United States which would include more guarantees than those contemplated in the present program, and stated:

"We understand the processes which cause protectionism to find a favorable climate in the United States. We are aware of the pressures exerted on the executive branch of that friendly country to avoid any presumed reduction of employment opportunities in certain geographical areas and for certain labor unions.

We also understand that if the U.S. Government, in an attempt to reduce its balance of trade deficit, were to speed up the pace of its economy it would create more unemployment problems in certain specific sectors of the labor force. This, in turn, would give protectionism a greater political attraction. Moreover, we are perfectly aware of the foresight and courage of President Carter, who with great intelligence has defended the freedom of international trade and has rightfully maintained that, in the long run, nobody can benefit from an excessive amount of protectionism."

The Road to Panama

The Liberal candidate expressed support for the completion of the road that will join Colombia and Panama, starting in Medellin and going through the Uraba region.

In his speech to the Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce, as well as in his speech to the engineers, Turbay Ayala stressed this subject and invited Panama and the United States to participate in the project. "For my part, as president of Colombia I will spare no effort to provide my country with this opportunity for promoting trade and the development of northern Colombia in the Uraba and Choco regions. I know this will not be an easy task, but I also know that we can no longer delay what is obvious."

In regard to this topic, he affirmed:

"Now that the state of our relations with Panama has improved, I consider it of vital importance to devote our efforts to the realization of our common dream of many decades: the completion of the road between Colombia and our sister nation, Panama."

"In truth, nobody understands how it can be that, at a time when the world has reached the final decades of the 20th century and technology has made its most important advances, our American Continent is still not linked by a road built according to modern specifications. Upon completing my term in 1982, my greatest wish will be to travel by road to Panama to inaugurate, together with our neighbors, the project that will have the strongest impact on our relations with Central America and the Northern Hemisphere."

Drug Trafficking

Turbay Ayala also raised the drug issue, inviting the United States to draft cooperation plans in view of the urgent need to curb drug trafficking. Regarding this, he said:

"I believe that to solve such an alarming problem, our two countries should work together, aware of their respective responsibilities and their economic and technical capabilities. I am an optimist in regard to the final outcome. I have confidence in the legal institutions of our two countries, and I know that with the support our legal system will receive we will be able to fulfill our commitments. Regarding the United States, I have no doubts that that government will know how to use its vast resources to prevent drug traffickers from evading detection and penetrating the domestic market of that country, which is the ultimate objective maintaining and promoting drug trafficking."

CABINET MINISTER, OTHERS ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

PA090254Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jun (AFP)--Public Works Minister Humberto Salcedo and other high-ranking Colombians Government officials were today accused of embezzlement, lying and repeated theft by the National Comptrollers office. The crimes were perpetrated in the national railroads, according to the Radio Cadena Nacional Broadcasting Network, which cited official reports. The former manager of the railroads, Marco Tulio Lora, is among those criminally charged before a local court. Minister Salcedo has faced similar accusations before but has always maintained that he was innocent.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY IN BOGOTA CLOSED INDEFINITELY

PA082227Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1550 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jun (EFE)--It was announced today, Thursday, that the Colombian National University in Bogota will remain closed indefinitely by order of its Superior Council. The university has been closed since the disturbances which occurred a few days before the 4 June presidential elections. A student was killed and others were injured during those disturbances. The university was to reopen on the 12th of this month but its officials believe that the proper conditions do not yet exist and have decided to keep it closed for an indefinite period. Other universities in Colombia have also closed recently in order to prevent student rioting.

STUDENT UNREST CAUSES DIPLOMATIC INCIDENTS

PA090315Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Student unrest was again felt in the nation's capital when groups of rioters burned two official vehicles and stoned another vehicle belonging to a diplomatic delegation. The incidents took place in front of the university, on 24th Street. A group of students set fire to a four-wheel-drive vehicle belonging to the telephone company. Later, another group of students set fire to a trolley car. Police said the rioters forced the passengers to leave the trolley, then drenched it with gasoline and set it afire. This vehicle had gone into service just 2 days earlier.

At the same time, at 13th Avenue and 24th Street, a luxurious Paraguayan Embassy vehicle was destroyed with rocks. The incidents took place during the commemoration of the death of university student [words indistinct] 21 years ago. [words indistinct] have rocked the city during the past weeks.

The Japanese Embassy tonight strenuously protested to the Colombian Foreign Ministry for the way in which the police treated the embassy second secretary, who was attacked this afternoon in the northern part of the capital. The diplomatic spokesman [name indistinct] criticized the attitude of police in the vicinity of the incident, who remained passive during the attack on the Japanese diplomat as students tried to get him out of the vehicle in order to burn him bonze-style.

The note was presented to Foreign Minister Indalecio Lleras Acuña, who has asked for special measures against extremists carrying out raids in various parts of the city. According to the Japanese Embassy spokesman, policemen were in the vicinity when the attack on the diplomat occurred.

AUTHENTIC RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY STATEMENT ATTACKED

PY081554Y Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 7 Jun 78 p 5 PY

[Editorial: "On Equal Status Against the Fatherland"]

[Text] At last the "authentic" of the radical left have stated their position toward the neolegionnarism of "Tovarich," but the truth is that there was no need for this because Tovarich is not the "troika" all by himself and the other members are among the signatories of the "party's" open letter which has been widely and broadly disseminated. These are the potential subversives of the Paraguayan National Liberation Front and the theoreticians who believe that representative democracy is out of fashion and that its only replacement is the "popular" Marxist-Leninist doctrine. These theoreticians stated in the official publication of the radicals, prior to their split, that democracy "is obsolete, void, and lacks social sense and popular support."

As expected, the "authentic" gave their unconditional support to the policy of the new legionnaires, therefore, we know what to expect from the legionnaires, from the Christian Democrats who are identified with them, and from the Febrerists, who washed their hands like Pontius Pilate, and proclaimed "mind your own business," as they did in the elections.

In any case, the Colorados know what to expect from the irregular and corrosive opposition. But above everything else, it is interesting to note that the distinctive characteristics of this legionnairism, however "new" it may be, are still the same. The "authentic" devote a full paragraph of their "statement" to making this distinction. They say that "Tovarich" has not requested protection in foreign countries.

It is a pity that we have not lost the AFP item which explains this situation, and which states: "A Paraguayan opposition leader--and it states the name--today (May 26) urged the U.S. Government, the OAS and international credit sources to stop supporting the Paraguayan regime."

If this is not seeking support in foreign countries to go against the supreme interest of Paraguay, the "authentic" must then tell us what to call it. Furthermore, we were the first to differentiate between legionnarists and new legionnarists when we stated that the former had requested the war of the canons against Paraguay whereas the latter are begging for a dollar war against Paraguay. The legionnaires of the last century were accomplices in the destruction of their country of birth in the same manner that the new legionnaires are seeking the defeat of national development and the prosperity of the people. The legionnaires had stated the same things regarding Marshal Lopez's government that the latter are saying about President Stroessner's Colorado government, that is, the government is one thing but the Paraguayan people are something else altogether. Both of them agree, despite the century that separates them, that neither of these two governments represent the people's will. What is more, they reject the unquestionable majority of the Colorado Party, the genuine heir of Paraguayan nationalism, which is confronting today, like yesterday, foreign policies and doctrines and maneuvers lacking patriotism.

The legionnaires, with their allies, came with blood and fire. They called this the "freedom of Paraguay." The new legionnaires, however, take another tack: They believe that President Stroessner's government "could not exist without foreign aid."

This is inadmissible aggression since what the present government is trying to do is to expedite the stages of national development and free the country from conformity, stagnation, and the "philosophy of Fakirs" in which the country found itself after 40 years of liberalism. This was acknowledged in 1935 by the top radical leader, Eusebio Ayala. What the present government is trying to achieve in one generation, with the patriotic support of good Paraguayans, is what supporters of ideologies which have given rise to the new legionnairism have failed to do or have destroyed. Moreover, Paraguay claims its right to obtain credit because it is a member and is involved in the building of international financial agencies and because it pays its debts on time. It does not ask for charity or special treatment, but merely states that solidarity among nations and international cooperation on issues of primary interests to the people--such as economic and social development--must not become prone to politics and factionalism. The "authentic" would be unable to deny this in Paraguay because they would have their mouths stuffed with piles of reports which would clearly show the positive results of the loans granted to the country. Thanks to the confidence which this government inspires because of its farsighted plans and the effectiveness with which it is carrying out these plans under a system of priorities, not prepared for Paraguay alone, but for all developing nations, when discrimination is demanded this discrimination is not against the government but against the country which is obtaining the permanent benefits, without regard for the government in power. The "authentic" are now legionnaires because they think like legionnaires and are equally antipatriotic if only in a different guise.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

PY080321Y Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 78 PY

["Human Rights and the United States," lecture delivered by Francisco Barreiro Maffiodo, under secretary of foreign relations of Foreign Affairs Ministry, at Colorado Party seminar on human rights--live]

[Excerpts] We should say that Carter's electoral campaign for the U.S. presidency used the human rights issue as a lever to change the country's future international policy. To this end a special commission was established with the participation of personalities from various backgrounds, including several liberals, to prepare a document to serve as a basic instrument for the conduct of relations between the Carter administration--if he were elected--and Latin America. The human rights issue played an important role in preparation of this document. This commission was called the commission on relations between the United States and Latin America, and its presidency was entrusted to retired Ambassador Sol Linowitz. Immediately after the commission prepared this document, the human rights issue became the central issue in future relations between the United States and Latin America. It was obvious that the reassessment of diplomatic relations with the United States would center on the human rights issue.

I sent Ambassador Sol Linowitz a letter in which I expressed some concern, which I still have today, with regard to the U.S. Government's interpretation of the human rights issue. On 16 January 1977 I wrote the following to Mr Linowitz: Dear Ambassador: I first wish to thank you for your courtesy in assembling the permanent representatives of Latin American countries during a luncheon at the Center for Inter-American Relations, and for the time and trouble you took to speak to us about the latest report of the commission you preside over with such dignity and sincerity.

I am personally concerned with the treatment and interest which the report seems to attribute to the human rights problem.

It would seem that countries which are struggling to confront the terrible problem of subversion and terrorism are the first to be condemned, while the United States seeks ways to improve relations with a country where there are no human rights at all and which --what is worse--is involved in a violent campaign to spread subversion through every means, including radio stations at the service of a foreign power. Why this double standard? Why this double approach? There is nothing more hateful than discrimination in the field of human rights. The same standard should be applied to all, whether they be democratic and representative governments or extreme left totalitarian regimes. Is the human rights issue taken into consideration in the improvement of U.S.-PRC relations? And what about Eastern European governments and the USSR?

There is one basic fact, I told Ambassador Linowitz: Detente is nothing more than a myth in Latin America. Chile was rescued from becoming the second Soviet base on our continent. The other is only a few miles from the United States. The cold war continues in our countries through subversion and terrorism financed and publicly and unashamedly encouraged by a foreign power. It is completely just to condemn human rights violations, but countries also have the right to defend their national integrity and characteristics from the instigators of disorder and anarchy and to defend themselves from foreign interests. We should condemn the cruel, inhuman and pitiless violence which destroys all moral and legal norms.

And who has the monopoly on truth to judge whether or not there are human rights violations in any given country, under any given circumstances, and in any given case? This, as I humbly told Ambassador Linowitz, is a hazardous path, full of dangers. This could be a revival of the big stick policy of President Theodore Roosevelt under the guise of defense of human rights. Where does the defense of human rights end, and when does this become mere intervention in the domestic affairs of our countries. Let's hope that the medicine does not become worse than the illness.

When President Carter spoke at the United Nations and mentioned the human rights issue, the main theme of his foreign policy, he had the decency to say that there were still many deficiencies to be corrected with regard to human rights in the United States itself.

We have to recognize that we are now seeing cooperation by Paraguayan elements, such as Laino, in the dissemination of all sorts of slander against our country's government. What is worse, it is not only what is said, but what is left unsaid that is important. They talk about abuses and alleged violations, but those opposition leaders who manage a perfectly organized information network connected with sources in the United States have never spoken about the peace in which Paraguay lives, or of the total absence in our country of social scourges such as terrorism, violence and crime used as political weapons.

Opposition leaders who only yesterday were members of the Paraguayan parliament later painted a grotesque picture of our country for a reporter of the New York TIMES who visited Paraguay. Despite the fact that I cannot vouch for the veracity of what I will say, I do believe that Mrs. Lara Castro has repeatedly visited the United States, under the alleged guise of President of the [Paraguayan] Human Rights Commission, and contacted extremist elements there who are waging a violent campaign against the international image of Paraguay. This attitude, similar to Laino's, can be damaging, since Paraguay's problems should be analyzed and discussed only by Paraguayans in Paraguay. Our national dignity as a glorious and free people has never even considered the possibility of foreign intervention--even from the world's greatest superpower--in domestic affairs concerning Paraguay's sovereignty which are the exclusive jurisdiction of Paraguayans. [applause]

I am aware that stories sent by the government's opponents who live peacefully in Paraguay end up in the large file kept by Senator Kennedy on Latin American countries. I am also aware that there are opponents who live peacefully in our country and who call themselves Christians, who send lies abroad which are later published by the U.S. press.

The publication of the open letter of the so-called Authentic Radical Liberal Party, with its interventionist and antinationalist philosophy, is proof for anyone who needs it that we have freedom of expression, unrestricted freedom to publish ideas through social communications media, freedom of opinion and the right to use the press to express any ideas--even the strangest theories. For example, there is already alleged foreign intervention in our country. International credit organizations grant our country loans for basic infrastructure projects. Such credits would not be granted if the government were made up of small, minority and anti-Paraguayan groups.

Nobody disputes the right of a superpower like the United States to reassess its foreign policy on moral bases. Nobody can prevent a country from trying to instruct its youth and its people about ideological and spiritual theories in order to confront the future's cold and cloudy days. However, it is totally unacceptable that under the guise of defending these moral or ideological theories they should impose solutions which are really economic pressures which are impossible to tolerate and which affect the development of friendly nations--nations allied to the United States in a world in which friendly nations are becoming scarcer and scarcer for the United States. In this same world the enemy grows larger and larger every day. The development and the moral, economic and social progress of the countries south of the Rio Bravo are the best defense of a large portion of Christian and Western civilization, and of a way of life in free and democratic nations of a representative and multiparty system in which respect for the dignity of man is the basis of society.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY, PRESS CENSORSHIP

PA090124Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Supreme Decree No 012-78-IN]

[Text] The president of the republic, considering: that it is the objective of the revolutionary government to comply with its decision to relinquish power;

That it is necessary that elections for representatives to the constituent assembly be held on 18 June this year;

That it is necessary for the electoral process to be carried out under conditions which permit them to be conducted normally;

That, nevertheless, some of the causes which led to the promulgation of Supreme Decree No 011-78-IN of 18 May 1978 still persist;

That, therefore, it is advantageous to issue measures which guarantee the normal development of the electoral process and which guarantee public order and domestic calm in the country, with the approving vote of the Council of Ministers, decrees:

Article 1. Supreme Decree No 011-78-IN of 18 May 1978, which declared the state of emergency throughout the territory of the republic and suspended constitutional guarantees, is hereby revoked. For a period of 30 days there will remain in effect throughout the country the suspension of the guarantees provided for in Articles 56 and 68 of the constitution.

Article 2. The ministers of war, navy, aeronautics, the interior and the joint command of the armed forces will be responsible for enforcing the present supreme decree.

Issued at the Government House in Lima on 8 June 1978.

Decree on Publications

PA090125Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Decree Law No 22206]

[Text] The president of the republic, in view of the fact that the revolutionary government has issued the following decree law: [as heard]

The revolutionary government, considering:

That Supreme Decree No 011-78-IN of 18 May 1978, which declared the state of emergency throughout the territory of the republic, has been revoked;

That by decree Law No 22192, the publication of [word indistinct] and AMISTAD, and (?two) irregularly published newspapers, as well as radio and television news programs covered in Article 139 of decree Law No 21995 and Supreme Decree No 003-77-OCI OAJ of 1 December 1977;

That, in order to guarantee the adequate guidance of the citizens to facilitate their participation in the elections, it is necessary to restore electoral propaganda in the mass communications media within the guidelines of fairness and restraint;

In accordance with the powers with which it is invested and with the approving vote of the Council of Ministers, has issued the following decree law:

Article 1. Decree Law No 22192 is hereby revoked.

Article 2. The special committee created by Article 12 of Supreme Decree No 003-77-OCI OAJ of 1 December 1977 will readjust within 48 hours the operational standards of electoral propaganda.

Article 3. The headquarters of the Central Information Office is empowered to authorize, through resolutions issued at the request of the interested parties, the issuance of non-daily and occasional publications which were suspended by decree Law No 22192.

Article 4. Provisions which are contrary to this decree law are hereby revoked or suspended as the case may be.

Issued at the Government House in Lima on 8 June 1978.

Articles 56, 68 Remain Suspended

PA082108Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2058 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 June (EFE)--The government has decided to continue the suspension of Articles 56 and 68 of the constitution. Both refer to expatriation, deportation and freedom from arrest.

The fact that these articles continue to be suspended primarily indicates that the 13 leftist leaders who were deported to Argentina will not be returning to Peru immediately.

According to an official communique, the measures are designed to allow "the electoral process to develop under conditions of normalcy."

The communique adds that electoral propaganda in the mass communications media must be carried out "within a framework of equality and restraint."

The measure provides for the normalization of life in the country, where civil guarantees have been suspended for the past 20 days. The suspension of the state of emergency automatically implies the lifting of the curfew, which banned traffic in the streets between 0000 and 0500.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL RULES ON VOTING BY SENIOR CITIZENS

PA090126Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Official communique of the National Electoral Tribunal]

[Text] In responding to various questions asked by many citizens, the National Electoral Tribunal has adopted the following agreement, among others:

Voting by persons over 60 years of age:

In conformity with the constitution and Law No 14207 of the Peruvian Electoral Registry, voting by persons over 60 years of age is optional, that is, they are not obliged to vote.

However, if a person over 60 years of age who is selected to be a pollwatcher fails to present documentary proof of his age--a photocopy of the electoral book or birth certificate--within 15 days after his appointment is published, he is obligated to serve as a pollwatcher or to pay a fine of 2,500 soles to be imposed by the central electoral tribunal.

Lima, 8 June 1978

[signed] General Secretariat of the Judiciary Branch

ALL LEFTIST PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN COMING ELECTIONS

PA090052Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 Jun (AFP)--All the leftist parties of Peru have finally decided to participate in the elections for the constituent assembly scheduled for 18 June, party spokesmen told AFP.

The Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR) had made an announcement in this regard during a clandestine news conference held by its president, Leonidas Rodriguez, who is being sought in order to be exiled. Through one of its spokesmen, the PSR expressed the belief that it is unwise to promote the casting of blank votes and that it is necessary to win legal status in order to "cast a vote of protest against repression and prevent the elections from giving the conservatives a clear mandate." The party even requested authorization to hold a meeting at which the leaders who are currently in hiding could speak.

The orthodox Communist Party at no time planned to abstain from the elections because it follows a policy of "critical support."

The well-known novelist Manuel Scorza, a member of the leadership of the Popular Student, Peasant and Worker Front (FOCEP), which includes Trotskyites and Maoists, told AFP that initially the group felt it would be useless to participate in the elections. It did not seem worthwhile to go to the polls without any freedom of expression for the left--whose magazines were closed, and whose leaders were deported or in hiding or in jail--and without constitutional guarantees, which means that there is a ban on mass assemblies, and under a system that is equivalent to a state of siege, Scorza said. Nevertheless, he added, "we have adopted the position of the other parties, which feel that it is necessary to make an effort to strengthen the position of the left in the constituent assembly." Similar pronouncements were made by the Popular Democratic Union (UDP), which represents several Maoist currents, and the Christian Democrats, who have become quite radical in Peru.

The leftists believe they can win at least 30 percent of the votes for the constituent assembly, which would permit them to block assembly decisions when necessary since decisions are adopted by a two-thirds majority.

EDUCATION MINISTER ANNOUNCES TEACHING REFORM BILL

PY090348Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The minister of education today announced the completion of the teaching reform bill which will benefit teachers professionally and economically. He urged teachers to return to their jobs immediately, and promised to maintain a dialog with them on each of their problems and needs.

VI. 9 Jun 78

J 4

PERU

In a speech addressed to the entire nation, General Elespuru Revoredo gave concrete proof of his intentions to undertake a dialog and to search for understanding when he announced that all teachers arrested for agitation activities would be released. Through this measure, deductions from the teachers' salaries due to absences would also be annulled.

The minister asked teachers to reject measures of force. He added that the government is aware of their needs and intends to seek a solution to their needs. However, in order to do this, dialog, good behavior and observance of regular channels are required.

The Education Ministry decided to establish a commission to study and resolve cases of teachers dismissed from their jobs, transferred or reassigned to other posts. The decision was made in consideration of the requests of many teachers who have visited the ministry seeking a review of their cases of dismissal or transfer.

Today, the leaders of two teachers unions expressed their support of Education Minister Gen Otto Elespuru Revoredo, and urged the quick return to normal activities in the education sector. The leaders of the Student Reform Front and teachers met today in separate audiences with the education minister. The minister emphasized his intention to (?help) teachers, as he has done since he took over the post.

General Elespuru Revoredo asserted that dialog would be carried on until a solution is found to the problems of the teaching sector. He said that in order to continue this dialog, the first step should be for teachers to return to their jobs and fulfill their duties.

Teachers Return to Work

PY081438Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Educational activities in Arequipa and Trujillo have been totally reestablished. Meanwhile, in Lima the education minister urged the teachers throughout the country to return to work.

Div Gen Otto Elespuru Revoredo also urged the teachers to maintain a constructive dialog in order to overcome the problems affecting the educational sector.

In Arequipa, all academic and administrative activities were resumed with 100 percent attendance by teachers and students, a prelude to the end of the conflict.

Educational activities returned to normal in Trujillo, where the full complement of teachers, students and employees was hard at work.

Education Minister Div Gen Otto Elespuru Revoredo met yesterday with the leaders of the Peruvian National Association of Educational Directors [Asociacion Nacional de Directores de Educacion del Peru], the Federation of Secondary School Directors [Federacion de Directores de Secundarias] and the social security directors [servicio social de directores].

At this meeting the minister said that his ministry is well disposed toward seeking solutions to the educational sector's troubles because it is necessary to seek solutions through dialog and not (?private) interests.

VI. 9 Jun 78

U R U G U A Y

K 1

ROVIRA SCORES OAS DECISION ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PY081921Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira has indicated his disapproval of the OAS's decision to allow the participation of Amnesty International as an observer at the next meeting of this organization's General Assembly.

Asked expressly whether there was any record of nonstate organizations participating in the General Assembly and about the powers granted by the statutes regarding this matter, the minister stated that this is a novelty.

The foreign minister, who will travel to Washington a few days before the assembly opens on 21 June, made the following remarks a few minutes ago on leaving government house:

[begin Rovira recording] Uruguay voted against the request made by this organization and it did so because Amnesty International has not acted, in Uruguay's case, with the necessary objectiveness and impartiality. On the contrary, it is an organization which has disseminated inexact information about Uruguay. This is the reason why Uruguay opposed the request.

[Question] Can this cause problems for the normal development of the meeting?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] Is there any record of organizations, shall we say nongovernment organizations participating in the General Assembly? We know they participate in the work of the commissions.

[Answer] I believe that this is a novelty which has been introduced recently within the OAS.

[Question] Do OAS statutes allow this?

[Answer] I am not in a position to answer you, but I do recall that the special commission which studied this matter--one supposes that it is a commission which has taken into account the statute and technical aspects. [end recording]

BRIEFS

WHEAT PURCHASES--Montevideo, 18 May--Usually a wheat-exporting country, Uruguay will urgently purchase 100,000 tons of wheat, according to official information. Unfavorable weather conditions have harmed the crops and have forced the government to purchase wheat on the international market. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0541 GMT 19 May 78 PY]

ARMED FORCES PROGRAM DISCONTINUED--The joint armed forces radio network which used to be aired on Wednesdays has been discontinued so that all radio and television stations in the interior can make use of the time spot previously reserved for that network. [Text] [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 78 PY]

PEREZ TO ORDER INQUIRY INTO REFUGEES IN NICARAGUA

PA090425Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez has said that he will order an inquiry to determine why some refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in Nicaragua have not been able to come to this country. President Perez made this statement as he was questioned by newsmen regarding the current status of the refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua.

I have just seen an item about the state of affairs in the newspapers. Incidentally, I intend to find out whether or not safe-conducts have been issued. I cannot understand why the refugees are not in Venezuela yet, the Venezuelan president remarked. I am going to ask whether it is true that they have not arrived here. If it is true, I will immediately give orders to bring them to Venezuela, he added.

It is not known exactly how many people are in asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua.

PEREZ: PUERTO RICO SHOULD INTEGRATE WITH L. A.

PA081841Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez has told the Puerto Rican Government radio and television system during an interview that the solution to Puerto Rico's present problems may lie in its integration with the community of Latin American nations.

Among other things, Perez said that we share our Latin heritage with Puerto Rico and this is the feeling of the rest of the Latin Americans.

CHINESE DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA090216Y Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Vice Chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Chi Peng-fei, who arrived in Venezuela this morning, met this afternoon with President Carlos Andres Perez at the Miraflores Palace. The high-ranking Chinese leader was accompanied by his wife and a large retinue. The Chinese delegation will be in the country for several days. Chi Peng-fei will also be received by the National Congress and Foreign Minister Consalvi. He will visit several regions of the country during his stay in Venezuela.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez will inaugurate the Venezuelan aluminum company Venalum on Saturday. This company is considered one of the world's most important aluminum production centers. The Venezuelan state has an 80-percent interest in the company through the Venezuelan corporation of Guayana. A Japanese consortium owns the other 20 percent of the company. Venalum will produce sufficient aluminum to fulfill all domestic requirements and foreign commitments. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 7 Jun 78]

MATUTINO COLUMNIST SEES NO ENTHUSIASM FOR CARTER VISIT

PA081400Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Jun 78 p 6, A PA

["Conciencia Publica" column by Miguel Angel Moreno Gongora]

[Text] There is a lack of popular enthusiasm and warmth that had been anticipated toward Carter's visit, judging from the indifference and poor turnout that has been observed in the preparatory meetings and also the atmosphere in the country. This lack of enthusiasm is the consequence of the great historical significance that this visit has for the Republic of Panama and for the men and women who form Panama's national character.

The national government combined the ceremony for the exchange of instruments of ratification of the treaties with the need to hold it in an atmosphere of noisy acceptance, insinuating that if Carter's visit does not go according to plan, the treaties would not go into effect. That this is improper is obvious because the ceremony for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaties--which could well be done solemnly in a diplomatic ceremony in the office of some minister of foreign relations or some ambassador--is one thing, while it is another thing to hold a political rally to pay tribute to a U.S. President who does not deserve it and who, moreover, is a figure without international stature and one without stature even in his own country, where his credibility and popularity are at their lowest level.

I never believed that Carter would fail to come. I knew that this government would bring him anyway, despite the national clamor opposing the visit of a President who maneuvered to obtain a treaty that was repudiated by over 300,000 Panamanians. One must not forget that, to this government, Carter represents its most solid backing, a sort of counterweight in the national political picture. Carter's presence is an undeniable necessity for the Torrijists, who are already being projected as a definite political movement and who seek to consolidate their position by Carter's presence.

To coordinate the ceremonies to honor Carter, the government has held meetings with organizations of every kind, primarily student and labor organizations. One of the most publicized and important of these meetings was with the student federation, which nevertheless was as lukewarm as all the others held to prepare for Carter's arrival. It could not be otherwise. That student organization cannot forget the dozens of its members who died in the struggle for national sovereignty, nor can it forget the historical import of its struggles for liberation, in which Carter has no place.

If the leaders of the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP) have pledged to join in the chorus that will welcome Carter, the great student masses, the authentic repository of the heroic tradition of patriotism, will surely say no to the pro-Carter rally because they cannot be indifferent to the memory of their dead heroes, nor can they ever burn incense for the person who planted, in the very heart of our fatherland, the sharp-edged handle of the protectionist and interventionist umbrella of the U.S. Pentagon.

Carter will come to Panama no matter what. He will probably be received by thousands of government employees and by thousands of children and grade school students who will be taken to form an honor guard along his route waving little Panamanian flags. However, this Carter who is coming as if he were a Roman conqueror will never be able to touch the minds and souls of the Panamanians. His presence in this country, in the manner and under the conditions in which it takes place, will be rejected by a people who have nothing to thank him for because the treaty which bears his name will sooner or later--particularly after the year 2000 when the perpetual intervention goes into effect--will again be the cause of pain and anguish for present and future generations.

FAU URGES PROGRESSIVES TO ATTEND TREATY CEREMONY

PA081445Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Jun 78 pp 1A, 8A PA

[University Anti-Imperialist Front communique on exchange of treaty ratification notes and President Carter's visit to Panama issued on 5 June 1978]

[Text] The University Anti-Imperialist Front (FAU) wants to express to the students and the people in general its attitude toward the events that will take place in our country as a result of the exchange of ratification notes of the new Panama Canal treaties and toward President Carter's visit to Panama.

Undoubtedly, this event is of such importance that it has given rise to the most varied opinions and attitudes among the various social sectors in the country and abroad. Therefore, it is essential that our organization give its opinion in the name of the interests and aspirations of the country's democratic and revolutionary forces.

It is a known fact that in order to follow the legal procedures there must be an exchange of ratification notes on the treaties approved by the U.S. Senate and in the national plebiscite held in Panama. This is the historical importance of this exchange of notes that will give life to a treaty which will gradually eliminate colonialism in our country and lead to definite integration of Panama as a national independent state.

Attitudes toward this matter can be put in three separate categories: Those who oppose Carter's visit and the exchange of notes because they believe it will stabilize the revolutionary process led by General Torrijos; those who unilaterally believe that this event will bring great economic benefits as the result of the establishment of gigantic transnational companies in the country and the private exploitation of the Canal Zone resources which will be transferred to our country; and the popular movement which starting from a global concept of the process sees it as an opportunity to continue expanding the revolutionary process in favor of national and social liberation.

The FAU believes that the country's progressive forces run a serious risk if this problem is analyzed in simplistic terms. In this respect we already have several groups of students who have asked President Carter not to come to Panama "because in Panama there is no respect for human rights" and "it is shameful for the United States to come to ratify treason to the national interests," and others.

We believe that President Carter's trip to Panama to participate in a ceremony which climaxes a long negotiation process gives evidence of the triumph of a policy of detente waged by peace-loving countries, specially the socialist countries. Otherwise, settlement of the canal problem would not have been possible through peaceful means. The United States would have unleashed against us the weight of its military forces, as has been our experience on previous occasions and that of other peoples who seriously embark on the path of liberation.

The large growth of the working class struggle, the national liberation movements and the consolidation of the socialist countries have formed a correlation of forces in the world which no longer allows imperialism to solve its international problems by force. Nevertheless, the imperialist rightwing, intimately connected with the arms industry, is determined to continue maintaining an aggressive policy. On the other hand, it must be admitted that another sector exists which recognizes imperialism's inability to maintain a general offensive and tries to satisfy the interests of imperialism by adapting to the new situation prevailing in the world. It seeks to emerge from the crisis and maintain its dominion through economic subjection and neocolonialism.

The conflict between these two positions is indicative of the general crisis experienced by capitalism and imperialism. Both positions defend imperialism, but by different means. We must observe this contradiction and exploit it to the benefit of our people.

The presence of President Carter, a representative of one of these political trends of imperialism, and the presence of some Latin American chiefs of state is recognition per force of our revolutionary process, contradicting those who tried to impose on our revolution a policy of international isolation similar to the blockade of Cuba.

In addition the treaty ratification exchange has given rise to expressions by contradictory sectors. The local oligarchy and ultraleft seek to make use of this opportunity to work against the present process. Imperialism tries to improve its relations with Latin America to preserve its dominion. The national bourgeoisie seeks to strengthen our nation's development through capitalist and neocolonialist means.

Our people should take advantage of this opportunity to consolidate the unity of all the forces of this process, raising their anti-imperialistic level of consciousness so as to advance the present process of national liberation through noncapitalist means.

For this reason all of the nation's progressive forces should participate in the treaty ratification exchange to prevent a vacuum that would be filled by other social sectors who do not represent the people's genuine interests. Our participation should give the event a popular and anti-imperialist character under the following banners:

"Strict compliance with the agreements of the new treaties."

"For total and true decolonization."

"For the democratization of Latin America."

"Against the oligarchy and neocolonialism."

"For peace and international detente."

"For the limitation of strategic arms."

"Against fascism, discrimination and anticommunism."

"Against the neutron bomb."

"For the national, independent and democratic state of Panama."

EDUCATION MINISTER REPORTS ON STUDENT VANDALISM

PA090329Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 WMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Panamanian Education Minister Aristides Royo today assured students of the Abel Bravo in Colon that vigorous measures will be adopted in response to the incidents which occurred at the school yesterday, when acts of vandalism and clashes among students of several factions occurred. The large group which visited Royo this morning was composed of graduating students from the Abel Bravo school who asked the education minister to intervene to prevent confrontations and to permit the normal functioning of classes during the school year.

It was reported that, as a result of yesterday's incidents, a government car was partially destroyed and students from conflicting groups clashed. Also present at the meeting were the national director of secondary schools, Ricardo Rios, and the student affairs director of the Education Ministry, Carlos Gonzalez.

After the meeting with the Abel Bravo students, Royo said in a news conference that the Education Ministry supports the decision to suspend classes at that school--a decision made by the school's director--until the conditions exist to guarantee the peace necessary for conducting educational activities.

The education minister told newsmen that so far there has been great flexibility in dealing with the students and their demands. He said that there has been ample opportunity to discuss solutions to the problems, but that situations such as that which occurred in Colon yesterday cannot be tolerated. Royo said that vigorous measures will be adopted to prevent vandalism throughout the country. He said that it is not a question of repressing the student movement but of regulating its activities so that the movement will not act in contradiction to its original purpose.

He went to Colon this afternoon, where he is meeting with student leaders, parents and education and administrative authorities in an effort to find a solution to the conflict at the Abel Bravo school.

INTER-CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PERUVIAN MEDIATOR TO VISIT EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS

PN061318Y Lima Radio Cronica in Spanish 1155 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero will go to El Salvador and Honduras to acquaint himself with the overall situation of the two nations in line with his functions as mediator between the two countries. The heads of delegation of the two countries have invited Bustamante y Rivero, stating that they believe such a visit is necessary and significant to the mediation process.

COSTA RICA

TENSION IN SARAPIQUI AS EVICTED SQUATTERS RETURN

PA082259Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Jose--The situation at Sarapiquí, Rio Frio, is tense at this moment because squatters whose homesteads were burned yesterday, when rural guards evicted them from the Sicare farm, returned there today. Meanwhile, a large number of civic guards arrived from this capital early this morning to reinforce the local rural guard outpost.

The 120 families evicted from the Sicare farm yesterday returned to their burned lodgings this morning. Meanwhile, the reinforced rural guards remain concentrated in the area as rumors say the squatters have armed themselves and are determined to clash with the authorities.

Jose Melendez, secretary for international affairs of the Costa Rican Peasants Federation [Federation Costarricense de Campesinos], today protested the eviction by the rural guards of over 70 families from the Sicare farm yesterday. Melendez said in a published announcement that the rural guards have been reinforced with arms and tear gas bombs to disperse the squatters who remain on the farm with their families.

The Federation, he added, in view of yesterday's incidents, fears there will be bloodshed in the expected action against the defenseless peasants, whose only sin has been tilling the land to obtain food for their families.

COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF 11 UNION MEMBERS

PA082238Y San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The first penal court yesterday ordered the release of 11 union members who worked at the Isalco sugar mill and promoted a strike at the beginning of the year. This court handles the cases of citizens who have violated the recently approved law for the defense and guarantee of public order. The names of the 11 workers are on the list released by the Armed Forces of National Resistance. That organization has demanded the release of 38 political prisoners and \$4 million in exchange for Japanese industrialist Fujio Matsumoto, abducted on 17 May in the offices of the Central American Synthetics Industries, of which he is president.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST GROUPS OCCUPY UN OFFICE IN SAN SALVADOR

PA082225Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--An as yet undetermined number of persons today, Thursday, occupied the UN office in the southwestern part of San Salvador. They are demanding the release of Salvadoran alleged political prisoners.

The individuals identified themselves as members of the United Popular Front (FAPU) and of the Revolutionary Action of Secondary School Students (ARDES).

This is the third time leftist units have taken over the UN information office in this capital for the same reason.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENCY ANSWERS CHARGES IN PANZOS INCIDENTS

PA081317Y Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 1 Jun 78 p 3 PA

[Text] In view of the reports published yesterday in several newspapers, the presidency's public relations secretariat stated on behalf of President Gen Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia that:

1. The secretariat flatly rejects the slanted statements made by Mr Flavio Monzon, a member of the National Liberation Movement, that "the president of the republic ordered the killing of the peasants in Panzos," according to reports by a peasant from there.
2. Since that claim is completely false, the attorney general's office [ministerio publico] has received orders to begin proceedings against Mr Flavio Monzon for defamation and slander against President Gen Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia.
3. As can be seen from the foregoing statements, the president of the republic has never had any involvement in the regrettable case in question as Mr Flavio Monzon has tried to portray in an irresponsible and biased fashion.
4. On the other hand, President Laugerud Garcia has always been willing to hold talks with the various national groups. Therefore, the affected peasants can ask him for a meeting whenever they want. He has said that they do not have to go to trade union or student bodies in order to be able to talk and resolve their problems.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS SPANISH NUN; DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED

PA081407Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Excerpts] The Guatemalan Government has confirmed the expulsion of Spanish nun Raymunda Alonso for engaging in political activities. She was deported to El Salvador. Guatemalan authorities have given assurances that they carried out an extensive investigation into the nun's activities before adopting the measure.

According to Guatemalan official statements, there are laws that prohibit foreigners from participating in political activities.

Meanwhile, a new demonstration to protest the killing of peasants in Panzos will be staged in Guatemala City this afternoon. Several groups of peasants, workers, university and high school students, and professionals have organized a new demonstration to protest the Panzos killings, which occurred a few days ago when a confrontation between military troops and peasants took place. The demonstration is planned for 1700 today. It will start in front of the Guatemala City municipal palace and end with a rally near the government palace. The demonstrators will also pay posthumous homage to university teacher Mario Lopez Larrales, who was shot to death 1 year ago by members of a clandestine terrorist organization.

NICARAGUA

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DISBANDED

PA082306Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Jun 78 FA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies yesterday decided to disband the permanent Congressional Committee for Human Rights. In a meeting held in the office of the new chamber president, the congressional leadership analyzed the reasons why the previous chamber president had appointed a permanent committee to study human rights matters. According to the government party deputies, the committee was illegal and therefore had to be eliminated.

The new congressional leadership decided to strengthen the defense, government, justice and other committees so that they could handle complaints and public criticisms. The chamber will appoint a special committee to hear specific cases of human rights violations but, for the time being, the Congressional Committee for Human Rights is no longer in operation. At the time of its termination, the committee was not actually doing any work.

NATIONAL GUARD DISSOLVES STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PA090442Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2305 GMT 8 Jun 78 FA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Reports from Matagalpa, north of Managua, say that high school students took to the streets this morning demonstrating against the solitary confinement of Sandinist prisoner Doris Maria Tijerino, who was captured near the Honduran border, and the 6-month prison sentence given to peasant Santiago Arteza Garcia.

The National Guard broke up the demonstration using rubber bullets and tear gas grenades, but the students regrouped and built barricades to impede vehicular traffic. A 5th-year student from the San Luis high school was beaten and taken to an unidentified location. No other arrests have been reported, but the city is being patrolled by police who shot tear gas grenades at the students to keep them from building barricades.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL081629Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Muhammad Salih Muti' Yafa'i, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], arrived in our country last night in response to an invitation from the Cuban foreign minister. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Isidoro Malmierca, head of the Foreign Ministry; Pelegrin Torras, deputy foreign ministers; and Giraldo Mazola, director of Middle East affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

Malmierca Hosts Reception

FL082006Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1938 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca hosted a reception at noon today at the Foreign Ministry headquarters to introduce to the diplomatic corps Muhammad Salih Muti' Yafa'i, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The Yemeni foreign minister arrived in our country last night for an official visit accompanied by Muhammad (Haydari), chief of the Foreign Ministry's cabinet.

UN ENVOY REITERATES NONINVOLVEMENT IN ZAIRE

FL082128Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] At the United Nations Cuba today categorically reiterated that it has not participated directly or indirectly in the so-called rebel invasion of the Zairian Province of Shaba.

Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, using his right to reply to the representative of Zaire, asserted at the special session on disarmament that his country did not have, does not have and will not have any connection with those events; neither is it responsible for the just anger generated among the Zairian people by the corruption, arbitrariness and sellout of the fatherland by the regime which the United States and its reactionary servants now hasten to support, Roa Kouri added.

In response to the Zairian representative's allusion that his country had helped to liberate Angola, Roa Kouri stated that one must have a lot of boldness to state without blushing that Zaire helped to liberate Angola.

Elsewhere in his speech at the UN session on disarmament, Raul Roa Kouri noted that the Zairian troops and traitor Holden Roberto had turned tail and run like deer when the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and Cuban internationalist combatants halted their march toward Luanda in November 1975. The Cuban ambassador to the United Nations reiterated that Zaire and its South African friends tried to destroy the Angolan people's victory. He also reiterated that Cuban combatants are in Angola according to an agreement with that country's legitimate government. After pointing out that Cuban troops will remain in Angola as long as President Neto considers it necessary, Roa Kouri added that Cuba does not have the slightest fear of facing the consequences that might come from our policy of principles in the international scene.

Elsewhere in his speech, Raul Roa Kouri said that Cuba's principled policy makes us radically different from those who, like Macbeth, reached power through a repugnant crime. He was referring to the assassination of Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba. Roa Kouri added that the Zairian representative has joined his voice to the hysterical (?charges) against Cuba by imperialists who say nothing of the crimes by Ian Smith and Vorster in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, the ones who attack the frontline countries and encourage former colonial powers to reintroduce themselves in Africa through the doubtful door of corrupt and shaky regimes.

Lastly, the Cuban ambassador reiterated that Cuba is a Latin American and socialist country which does not flirt with the colonialists. Neither does it deal, compromise, trade or associate with Mr Vorster's racists or sell parts of its territory to foreign monopolies.

CUBA TO HOST UNESCO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MEETING

FL091159Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Cuba will be the site of 16th coordinating meeting of UNESCO's national committees of socialist countries, to be held in our capital this month. This was announced by (Maria Josefa Villaboy), permanent secretary of the Cuban UNESCO commission, who stated that this is the first time that this type of meeting is held in our country. It will serve for consultations and coordination to prepare for that organization's 20th general conference.

Delegations from the People's Republic of Angola, Mozambique and Laos will attend as observers. Also attending as guests will be ministers and presidents of state committees and leaders of organizations dealing with work done by UNESCO.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ CHAIRS UJC PLENUM

FL082328Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has been a special speaker at the closing session of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] fourth national plenum.

The plenum participants approved a resolution concerning the preparatory work for the 11th World Youth and Student Festival. The resolution hails the enormous effort being made by our people and youths guarantee the success of the grand youth festival. It points out that Cuba and its people have spared no effort to respond fully to the high responsibility and trust which the international preparatory committee--CIP--placed on them as organizers of the 11th festival. The resolution then states: The level of preparations attained so far guarantees the successful celebration of the festival. The report indicates that all the tasks remaining to be done until and during the festival can be done satisfactorily.

The UJC fourth national plenum also recognized the work done by the CIP permanent commission and agreed to send a congratulatory message to this organization.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was accompanied in the presidium by Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC, and the members of the UJC National Bureau.

LEZCANO PRESIDES OVER CDR MEETING IN HAVANA

FLO81153Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--has made the closing remarks at a CDR control and assistance meeting that met for 2 days in Havana Province, which declared it will become a garden province on 23 June in salute to the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. At the meeting Lezcano called for task priorities to be set in salute of the world youth event which include cleaning, sanitation and beautification. In referring to CDR work done in Havana, Lezcano called for an examination of the problems submitted, especially those dealing with the internal functioning of the organization.

ROBERTO VEIGA SPEAKS AT JURISTS DAY EVENT

FLO81219Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The national public administration trade union has paid special homage to 20 outstanding jurists from all over the country at the event celebrating jurists day. The celebration was presided over by Politburo members Blas Roca, Osvaldo Dorticos and Armando Hart, and also Roberto Veiga, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, as well as other party, government and mass organization leaders.

In closing the event, Roberto Veiga stated that the celebration of jurists day acquires greater and greater national relevance. It is homage paid not only to those working as judges, attorneys or lawyers, but also to those who, in a modest and exemplary manner, help them. He pointed out that one should struggle for the advancement and reaffirmation of the new law which means struggling for the economic, political and ideological advancement of our people.

GARCIA PELAEZ CHAIRS PCC ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS MEETING

FLO82001Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1936 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Raul Garcia Pelaez has presided over the first session of the second national conference of the PCC economic departments being held in the city of Cienfuegos. During the morning session, the PCC economic departments reported on the behavior of the economy during the first 4 months of 1978.

The quality of the quarterly reports rendered by provincial departments was examined at the meeting and measures were recommended to improve methods of analysis. Instructions were issued for the control and evaluation of certain fundamental indicators for the rest of the year. Matters concerned with analyzing control figures for the 1979 plan also were discussed.

BRIEFS

SUGAR HARVEST IN SANTIAGO--Santiago de Cuba Province, which recently completed its technical-economic sugar production plan for the current harvest, concluded the sugar harvest when the Reyes Sugar mill in San Luis Municipality stopped its machines. The America Libre, Dos Rios, Julio Antonio Mella, Salvador Rosales, Rafael Reyes and Chile sugar mills of Santiago de Cuba have completed their production plans for this harvest. Only the Los Reinaldos and Paquito Rosales sugar mills did not achieve their goals.

[Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ARMY GENERALS MEET WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT GUZMAN

FLO82225Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2217 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Dominican Army general corps today met with President-elect Antonio Guzman in the presence of Armed Forces Secretary Lt Gen Juan Rene Beauchamps Javier. Only two were absent from the meeting, which lasted 50 minutes. They were Navy Chief Vice Adm Francisco Javier Rivera Caminero and Police Chief Maj Gen Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas. Although there has been complete secrecy about matters discussed at the meeting, observers believe the senior officers promised to respect Guzman as chief of state as soon as he is officially proclaimed such by the Dominican Electoral Board. Meanwhile, it has been asserted that an OFFICIAL Gazette which changes the existing law [as heard] was uncovered today, further complicating the political situation existing in that Caribbean nation following the 16 May elections.

SENATE PRESIDENT DENIES EFFORT TO VOID ELECTION RESULTS

FLO82311Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish to Listeners Abroad 2256 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Santo Domingo--The president of the Senate of the Dominican Republic denied he went to the United States to pursue with that country's top government officials annulment of the 16 May election results. Dr Adriano Uribe Silva said he has not traveled to North America in recent months; nor was such an effort made in the company of former Puerto Rican Governor Luis Ferre, president of that country's Senate, as has been charged. Uribe Silva indicated that the 16 May electoral process is a purely domestic affair of the Dominican Republic and the Dominican people.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CHILE

PA081850Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 FA

[Text] Government Minister Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas left this morning for Santiago, Chile, in response to an invitation from a member of the Chilean military junta. Jarrin's visit follows the one made to Ecuador several months ago by carabinero director Gen Cesar Mendoza, member of the Chilean military junta.

VELASCO IBARRA URGES BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

PA040440Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 3 Jun 78 FA

[By special correspondent Jacques Kaufmann]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 June (AFP)--Former Ecuadorean President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra today urged his countrymen to abstain from participating in the coming presidential elections. "The people," he told an AFP special correspondent, "must raise the flag of abstentionism. In Ecuador," he told AFP, "there can be no legal elections since there is no constitution." The Ecuadorean people approved a new constitution some months ago, but Velasco believes that it is not valid because it was not drafted by a constituent assembly. This constitution, he emphasized, referring to the constitution approved by the people, "was drafted by the military."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

